

# Badges

A collection of emblems and interesting information regarding the Canadians in the Great World War.



*H.R.H. Prince of Wales inspects Canadian Machine Gun Battalion*

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## THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK

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To create a complete album of the regimental badges of the Canadian Battalions which fought in France—and to give in a brief, readable manner outstanding facts concerning the Great War.

The transfer badges are absolutely authentic reproductions of those worn by the Canadian Troops and are obtainable, packed as inserts, in packages of Tucketts Tobacco.

When the badges are all in place, this book will be a valuable addition to any library.

Extra copies of this book can be obtained by forwarding 10 2-cent stamps to the nearest branch of Tucket Limited (Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver).

NOTE: These transfer badges are particularly useful for the decoration of Furniture, Tea Trays, Ink Stands, Blotter Pads, Plate Rail Ornaments, Picture Frames, Ash Trays, Tobacco Pouches, Pocket Books, Cigarette Cases, Military Brushes, Humidors, etc., etc. The transfers adhere perfectly to wood, glass, paper, cardboard or any hard smooth surface.

### DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSFERRING

Immerse the transfer completely under water, allowing about 30 seconds for it to become completely saturated. The badge will then readily slide off the paper into the desired position. Blot away surplus moisture and let dry.

## A FEW OF THE MANY OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE WORLD WAR

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June 28, 1914	Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated in Serajevo.	Feb. 1917	Unrestricted Submarine War declaration by Germany.
Aug. 1, 1914	Germany declares war on Russia.	Mar. 11, 1917	Russian Revolution begins.
Aug. 3, 1914	Germany declares war on France.	Mar. 15, 1917	Abdication of Czar Nicholas of Russia.
Aug. 4, 1914	War declared, England v. Germany.	April 6, 1917	United States enters war.
Aug. 7, 1914	Germany declares war on Belgium.	May 15, 1917	Marshal Foch becomes Chief of General Staff.
Aug. 8, 1914	First Meeting Canada's War Parliament.	June 12, 1917	Abdication of King Constantine of Greece.
Aug. 12, 1914	Great Britain declares war on Austria.	June 19, 1917	Sir Arthur Currie succeeds Sir Julian Byng in command of Canadian Armies.
Aug. 18, 1914	Special War Session of Canadian Parliament opens.	Aug. 29, 1917	Canadian Conscription Bill becomes law.
Aug. 20, 1914	First troops left Toronto for Valcartier.	Oct. 17, 1917	Maj. General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., appointed Minister of Militia and Defense.
Aug. 20, 1914	Canadian War Credit of \$50,000,000 passed.	Dec. 7, 1917	United States declares war on Austria.
Aug. 23, 1914	Japan declares war on Germany.	Dec. 17, 1917	Union Government returned in Canada pledged to Conscription.
Oct. 15, 1914	First Canadian Contingent arrived in England.	Jan. 8, 1918	President Wilson lays down his 14 points.
Nov. 9, 1914	German raider Emden destroyed at Cocos Island by H.M.S. Sydney (Australian).	April 23, 1918	Zeebrugge and Bruges Canal blocked and destroyed by British Navy.
Dec. 8, 1914	British Naval victory by Sturdee over Von Spee's squadron at Falkland Islands.	May 10, 1918	Ostend Harbour blocked.
May 7, 1915	S.S. Lusitania sunk by German Submarine off coast of Ireland.	July 16, 1918	Ex-Czar Nicholas and family murdered by Bolsheviks.
May 19, 1915	Premier Asquith announces formation of Coalition Government in Great Britain.	Sept. 20, 1918	Collapse of Turkish resistance in Palestine.
Oct. 13, 1915	Shooting of Nurse Edith Cavell by German firing squad in Brussels.	Sept. 29, 1918	Bulgaria accepts allies' terms.
Jan. 27, 1916	British Military Service Act became law.	Oct. 4, 1918	Abdication of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria.
May 31, 1916	Naval Battle of Jutland, when German Navy made last disastrous effort to fight British Navy.	Oct. 17, 1918	Ostend occupied by British Naval forces.
June 5, 1916	Lord Kitchener and staff drowned off Orkney Islands in wreck of H.M.S. Hampshire.	Nov. 8, 1918	Foch receives German envoys for peace in the Forest of Compiègne.
July 6, 1916	Lloyd George succeeds Lord Kitchener as British Minister of War.	Nov. 9, 1918	German Kaiser abdicates.
Dec. 6, 1916	Lloyd George becomes British Prime Minister.	Nov. 10, 1918	Kaiser and his staff escape across the Holland Frontier.
		Nov. 11, 1918	Armistice signed with Germany.
		Nov. 21, 1918	Surrender of German Navy to allied ships.



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VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY, THE KING, TO CANADIAN CORPS IN FRANCE

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## SEVEN MEN WHO CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO CANADA'S SUCCESSES



1. Lt. Gen. Sir E. A. H. Alderson, K.C.B. Commanded Canadian forces Sept. 13, 1915, till May 28, 1916.
2. Lt. Gen. Hon. Sir J. H. G. Byng, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. Commanded Canadian forces May 28, 1916, till June 8, 1917.
3. Lt. Gen. Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Commanded Canadian forces June 9, 1917, until final demobilization at close of war.



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7. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., Canada's War Premier.

4. Maj. Gen. Sir Sam. Hughes, K.C.B. Minister of Militia, Borden Government, Oct. 10, 1911; retired Nov. 11, 1916.
5. Hon. Sir A. E. Kemp, K.C.M.G., appointed Minister of Militia Nov. 23, 1916; retired to go overseas as Minister of Overseas Forces, Oct. 12, 1917.
6. Maj. Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., appointed Minister of Militia Oct. 12, 1917, and held post in Coalition Government until demobilization.

# THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR

*A review of the outstanding incidents which led up to the opening of hostilities—the cost of the war in men and money—how the war was financed, etc., etc.*

Sunday, June 28th, 1914, a Servian student named Prinsep shot and killed the Arch-Duke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, in Serajevo, a town in Bosnia.

July 23rd Austria-Hungary presented exorbitant demands upon Servia.

Servia on advice of Russia accepted conditions with two reasonable reservations.

Austria refused these reservations, and a state of war practically existed between the two countries from Saturday evening, July 25th, 1914.

Germany's attitude was admitted pro Austrian—and for England Sir Edward Grey was making strenuous efforts to avoid or at least localize the War. Austria definitely declared war on Servia, Tuesday, July 28th. Russia declared that her forces would be mobilized the day that Austria crossed the Servian Frontier. Germany (herself fast mobilizing her troops) notified Russia that any Russian mobilization would mean war with Germany. France, being an ally of Russia, was immediately affected. Friday, July 31, Germany sent final ultimatum to Russia.

On this same day Russia declared war on Austria. By six o'clock Saturday evening, August 1st, war between Germany and Russia began by Germany dismissing the Russian Ambassador at Berlin—and on Sunday morning Germany was invading France.

At seven o'clock Sunday evening, August 2nd, Germany presented an ultimatum to Belgium to allow free passage of German troops through Belgium territory with the threat of being crushed out of existence if they did not comply within 12 hours.

August 4th England was officially notified by Belgium that Germany had invaded Belgium and violated that country's neutrality.

Telegrams were immediately dispatched to the British Ambassador at Berlin in a final effort to avoid war.

At eleven o'clock, August 4th, 1914, England and her colonies were at war with Germany.

At 10 o'clock on the night of August 2nd German troops crossed the Belgium Frontier. The events which followed furnished a genuine surprise to the world—as the valiant armies of the little state, while unable to stop the Germans, were able to delay the advance for three invaluable weeks, thus

The 1st Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. F. W. Hill, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 47 officers and 1106 men. It joined the 1st Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 2nd Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. D. Watson, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 45 officers and 1098 men. It joined the 1st Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 3rd Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. R. Rennie, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 43 officers and 1101 men. It joined the 1st Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 4th Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. R. H. Labatt, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 42 officers and 1084 men. It joined the 1st Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 5th Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. G. S. Tuxford, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 45 officers and 1095 men. It joined the 2nd Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 7th Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. W. Hart-McHarg, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 47 officers and 1176 men. It joined the 2nd Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

giving the French armies time for complete mobilization and allow for the landing of the British expeditionary forces.

These three weeks constituted a martyrdom for Belgium and gained for the plucky little Kingdom the fullest sympathy of the civilized world.

### Canada's Part in the Great War

Canada was first officially declared at war on August 5th, 1914.

Canada had practically no military equipment of any nature. Uniforms, rifles, equipment of every sort were available in limited quantities only. There were no mobilization stores.

August 18th, 1914, "Canada War Parliament" met and an order was issued authorizing an army of 22,218 officers and men.

One week from the declaration of war by Britain, half of Canada's first contingent were under canvas—somewhere.

Valcartier camp, 19 miles from Quebec City, was acquired by the Government a day or two after Britain declared war.

August 20th, 1914, the first troops left Toronto out of Valcartier.

Six weeks later Canada had thirty thousand men under canvas who could shoot, obey orders and at a pinch have been sent to the front.

The Canadian Contingent left Canada from Halifax, N.S., on 32 transports and arrived in Plymouth, England, on October 15th, 1914.

The Brigade Commanders at this time were:

First Brigade—Lieut.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O. (Quebec).

Second Brigade—Lieut.-Col. M. S. Mercer (Toronto).

Third Brigade—Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie (Victoria).

Fourth Brigade—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Cohoe (St. Catharines).

### Artillery

First Brigade—Lieut.-Col. H. E. Burstall (Permanent Militia).

### Staff

Second Grade—Lieut.-Col. A. C. Macdonnell, Lieut.-Col. Gordon Hall.

Third Grade—Captain Mitchell, Captain Lambe.

Assistant Medical Services—Lieut.-Col. Foster.

Quartermaster-General—Captain Hamilton.

Chief Cashier—Major Shanley.

Assistant Cashier—Captain Gagnon.

Chief Paymaster—Colonel Ward.

The 8th Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. L. J. Lipsett, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 45 officers and 1085 men. It joined the 2nd Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915. This Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 10th Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. R. L. Boyle, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 41 officers and 1065 men. It joined the 2nd Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 13th Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 45 officers and 1112 men. It joined the 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 14th Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. F. S. Meighen, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 46 officers and 1097 men. It joined the 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 15th Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. J. A. Currie, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 44 officers and 1109 men. It joined the 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 16th Battalion was mobilized in Valcartier under the command of Lt.-Col. R. G. E. Leckie, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 47 officers and 1096 men. It joined the 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of Ypres (1915), Festubert, St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

## The Princess Patricia Light Infantry

While the first Canadian contingent arrived in England Oct. 15th, 1914, this did not actually represent the first Canadians to leave Canada for the front, as immediately following the declaration of War, on the initiative of A. Hamilton Gault, of Montreal, a regiment was organized under the name of the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, and in this regiment 1100 men left Canada in September, 1914, under command of Lieut.-Col. F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O., of the Coldstream Guards and Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada.

This regiment, after brief training in England, left for France Dec. 20th, 1914—arriving when the German advance was at its height. They were almost immediately exposed to the frightfulness of German preparedness. Their losses were appalling and according to Lieut. M. S. Debay, at Ottawa, on September 10th, 1915, there were only twelve men and one officer (Lieut. Papineau) of the original Battalion who had escaped wounds or death. He estimated that 2500 men had passed through the Battalion in its 8 months of active service in the original Canadian fighting in France. They took part in the Battle of St. Eloi, on the 14th and 15th March, 1915; Battle of Frezenberg Ridge, on the 8th and 13th May, 1915; Battle of Ballewaerde Ridge, on the 24th and 25th May, 1915.

## Battles in Which Canadians Were Engaged

The Second Battle of Ypres was another prolonged effort of the Germans to get to Calais. It lasted from April 22nd to May 13th, when the Festubert Struggle commenced. Like the first battle of this name and location, which lasted from Oct. 20th to Nov. 11th, 1914, it was vital to the success or failure of the German plans.

This battle first brought into action the unexpected and barbarous use of poison gasses by the enemy.

**Canadians at Festubert and Givenchy.**—This action was part of an allied effort to gain the Aubers Ridge, dominating Lille and La Bassée, and constituting one of the vital points on the Western Front. It was a costly failure, due to lack of sufficient artillery and high explosives. The struggle began May 9th and lasted to May 26th.

**The 3rd Battle of Ypres: April to June, 1915.—St. Eloi and Courcelette.**

April 3rd there began the most important conflict shared in by Canadians since St. Julien.

For three days they were subjected to an intense artillery fire, which was

The 18th Battalion was mobilized in London, Ont., under the command of Lt.-Col. E. S. Wigle, and sailed for England 18-4-15. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1081 men. It joined the 4th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 19th Battalion was mobilized in Toronto, Ont., under the command of Lt.-Col. J. I. MacLaren, and sailed for England 13-5-15. The strength on sailing was 41 officers and 1073 men. It joined the 4th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Valenciennes, Mons.



GERMANS CAPTURED BY CANADIAN CAVALRY

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followed by an attack on April 6th by the Germans, who experienced temporary success. An inferno then continued, with enormous casualties on both sides, until the 17th, when the Germans were finally driven back and the battle scarred region reoccupied.

**Mount Sorrel—Sanctuary Wood: 2nd to 13th June, 1916.**—Sir Douglas Haig reports this battle as follows:

The second enemy attack was delivered June 2nd on a front of over one and a half miles, from Mount Sorrel to Hooge, and succeeded in penetrating to a maximum depth of 700 yards. By an attack launched June 13th, carefully prepared and well executed, this ground was recovered by the troops on the spot. The press correspondents describe this battle or series of battles as the fiercest British action since Loos and tributes to Canada, especially the Princess Pats, were many.

**Battles of Somme: 1st July to 18th November, 1916.**—The Canadians had now been moved to the Somme district, where in September they again distinguished themselves. It was a prolonged struggle, which swept along the Somme, and on September 15th and 16th, while Martinpuich, Belmont Hamel, Fleurs and other village fortresses were being stormed, the Canadians, who had recently relieved the Australians under conditions of extreme difficulty, were given the region in front of Courcelette to capture. It was their first real offensive and nothing could stop them. This was the first of many glorious victories for the Canadians during the battles of the Somme, which lasted until almost the end of October.

**Vimy Ridge: 9th to 14th April, 1917.**—This action was part of a general attack launched on April 9th, 1917. The Germans were solidly entrenched in what they believed to be an impregnable position, but the well planned attack carried out with conspicuous bravery by the Canadian forces was one of the most successful of the war. This Ridge gave the Allies a commanding position from which to carry on successfully.

**Hill 70: 15th to 25th August, 1917.**—The morning of August 15th, 1917, saw the start of the great advance at Lens. For weeks preparations had been carried on and at 4.25 a.m. the Canadians advanced. Artillery had razed the apparently impregnable German defences and nothing could stop the allied advance and Hill 70 swiftly changed hands. Counter attacks of varying intensity caused a continuance of this battle for many days before this action could be officially registered as a complete defeat for the enemy.

**Passchendaele Ridge: 12th October, 1917.**—Operations began at 5.40 a.m., October 26th, 1917. The Canadians attacked on a three thousand yard front. They were advancing literally over the graves of their dead comrades of the battles of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years before, where the Germans first introduced the deadly gas attack. Through the mud and marsh the Canadians advanced and when it was ended they were victorious all along the line.

The 20th Battalion was mobilized in Toronto, Ont., under the command of Lt.-Col. J. A. W. Allen, and sailed for England 15-5-15. The strength on sailing was 35 officers and 1100 men. It joined the 4th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 21st Battalion was mobilized in Kingston, Ont., under the command of Lt.-Col. W. St. P. Hughes, and sailed for England 6-5-15. The strength on sailing was 42 officers and 1057 men. It joined the 4th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 22nd Battalion was mobilized in St. Jean, P.Q., under the command of Lt.-Col. F. M. Gaudet, and sailed for England 25-5-15. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1097 men. It joined the 5th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 24th Battalion was mobilized in Montreal, P.Q., under the command of Lt.-Col. J. A. Gunn, and sailed for England 11-5-15. The strength on sailing was 42 officers and 1082 men. It joined the 5th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 25th Battalion was mobilized in Halifax, N.S., under the command of Lt.-Col. G. A. Le Cain, and sailed for England 20-5-15. The strength on sailing was 42 officers and 1081 men. It joined the 5th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 26th Battalion was mobilized in St. John, N.B., under the command of Lt.-Col. J. L. McAvity, and sailed for England 13-6-15. The strength on sailing was 42 officers and 1108 men. It joined the 5th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

**Battle of Amiens: 8th to 11th August, 1918.**— This Battle was one of the greatest of the many allied triumphs soon to come—where formerly a few hundred yards had been considered a good advance. The Canadians, British and French troops advanced many miles, putting the Germans at times into a demoralized rout—over one hundred and fifty large guns were captured, over one thousand machine guns and twenty-five towns and villages were taken. The Amiens Paris railroad had been freed and the danger of dividing the French and British armies dissipated—nearly ten thousand German prisoners were in the hands of the Canadians.

When the Canadians left the Amiens front the battle was still in full swing and continued with great added success to the allied arms for many days.

**Action of Drocourt-Queant: 2nd-3rd September, 1918.**— The advance of the Canadians at Amiens had not been surpassed by any other allied or enemy corps, consequently great confidence was expressed in their ability to accomplish the almost impossible. They were now given the task of breaking the Hindenburg line. After weeks of preparation and careful advance the Canadian troops were now in a position for the attack on the famous Drocourt-Queant section—a terrifying artillery barrage was put into the German trenches. The Canadian troops followed the barrage doggedly and with a sureness of purpose which omened victory. The enemy was driven from their trench system and were gradually driven into what approached a rout.

Thousands of prisoners from the most famous of German regiments were being rushed back to the allied rear and from all along the line came back the happy news that the Drocourt-Queant system was captured. The whole advance had been just over twelve miles.

**Canal du Nord: September 27th to October 1st, 1918.**— The purpose of this action was the eventual taking of Cambrai, and for five days the Canadians were engaged in taking and consolidating points of advantage which would make possible the real attack on this town. During the operation 205 guns and over 7,000 prisoners were taken. Out of 36 enemy divisions engaged along the entire front, twelve had been met and defeated by the Canadians.

**Cambrai: 8th to 9th October, 1918.**— The operation which resulted in the final taking of Cambrai was not entirely Canadian, but holding Bourlon gave them the key to the situation.

There were no material changes on the corps front up to October 8th, but there was considerable hard fighting in which the Canadians harrassed the enemy in many ways.

Owing to the nature of the country facing the Canadian troops a day attack

The 27th Battalion was mobilized in Winnipeg, Man., under the command of Lt.-Col. I. R. Snider, and sailed for England 17-5-15. The strength on sailing was 33 officers and 1039 men. It joined the 6th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 28th Battalion was mobilized in Winnipeg, under the command of Lt.-Col. J. F. L. Embury, and sailed for England 29-5-15. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1078 men. It joined the 6th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 29th Battalion was mobilized in Vancouver, B.C., under the command of Lt.-Col. H. S. Tobin, and sailed for England 20-5-15. The strength on sailing was 37 officers and 1090 men. It joined the 6th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 31st Battalion was mobilized in Calgary, under the command of Lt.-Col. A. B. Bell, and sailed for England 17-5-15. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1033 men. It joined the 6th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 38th Battalion was mobilized in Ottawa, under the command of Lt.-Col. C. W. Edwards, and sailed for England 30-5-16, after a term at Bermuda. The strength on sailing was 37 officers and 1038 men. It joined the 12th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 42nd Battalion was mobilized in Montreal, under the command of Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, and sailed for England 10-6-15. The strength on sailing was 40 officers and 978 men. It joined the 7th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France October, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

was impossible, and they were timed to start at one o'clock in the morning of the ninth.

When daylight came they had established new positions and with the assistance of the 11th (Imperial) took Abancourt, a strongly fortified position, and by the full dawn had cleared the Germans out of a big triangle twenty miles square.

The enemy was now falling back in great disorder on all sides and the Canadian Mounted Rifles entered Cambrai.

Valenciennes: 1st to 2nd November, 1918.—The action from Cambrai to Valenciennes was a steady advance, with the Germans in full retreat, and as they went they destroyed towns, villages, food supplies, roads, bridges. It was a grim, pressing, undeniable pursuit, inviting the enemy to the battle, which he refused, knowing there could be nothing but defeat if he again joined the issue.

The civilian population in the areas taken aggregated over 70,000, and as all food had been removed or destroyed by the retreating Germans, the feeding of the population was an enormous strain on the Canadian transport.

Mons: November 11th, 1918.—The pursuit of the enemy along the Mons road was continually pressed. On November 4th the Germans were driven finally out of France and the 4th Canadian Battalion was the first to enter Belgium. Still fighting their way forward, the Tricolor of Belgium replaced the flag of France. Steadily the resistance met, weakened and town after town fell into the hands of the Allies until Mons was in sight of the victorious troops from overseas.

To the Princess Pats, the first Canadian regiment to enter the war, came the honour of being the first of the allied troops to enter Mons. It now became clear to the German Headquarters staff that they were beaten, and envoys were dispatched to the Allied lines suing for peace. The world now saw this once supposedly invincible army (the same armies which four years before had so gaily and yet ruthlessly marched over peaceful neighbor countries) forced to accept the terms of the Allies, and at 11 a.m., November 11th, the "Cease Fire" was sounded all along the battle fronts. Thus ended the actual fighting period of the World's Greatest War, but months, and in some cases, years elapsed before the Canadians were able to see the peaceful shores of Canada again.

The 43rd Battalion was mobilized in Winnipeg, Man., under the command of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomson, and sailed for England 1-6-15. The strength on sailing was 40 officers and 998 men. It joined the 9th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 44th Battalion was mobilized in Winnipeg, Man., under the command of Lt.-Col. E. R. Wayland, and sailed for England 23-10-15. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1076 men. It joined the 10th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

### Unrestricted Submarine War by Germany.—

According to statements issued by the British Admiralty after the Armistice, the German submarine campaign from 1914 up to October 7th, 1918, destroyed 15,053,786 gross tons of the world's merchant shipping. On December 5th Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that 5,622 British merchant ships had been sunk during the war, of which 2475 were sunk with the crews still on board, while in 3147 cases the crews were set adrift. 670 fishing vessels had been destroyed and 17956 officers and men in the British Merchant Marine had lost their lives through enemy action.

In the Royal Navy, the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Marines, the additional war total of casualties were 39,766, of which 33,361 were fatal. During the war period the world's ship construction was 10,849,527 gross tons, while enemy tonnage captured totalled 2,392,675, so that the net loss of allied and neutral tonnage during the war was 1,811,584 tons.

Losses according to tonnage and by nations were as follows:

Great Britain and Dominions	9,055,668
United States	501,038
Belgium	105,081
Brazil	31,279
Denmark	245,302
Holland	229,041
France	807,077
Greece	414,675
Italy	861,435
Japan	270,033
Norway	1,171,760
Spain	237,862
Sweden	264,001

The British Convoy system was the largest single factor in saving the situation—adopted soon after the unrestricted submarine war declaration of 1917, and from then until October 26th, 1918, 566 convoys arrived at British ports. They included 8,648 Merchant ships and the losses numbered 77—outward bound during the same period there were 508 convoys, with 7,110 Merchant ships and losses of 45, while other convoys guarded 85,772 ships. The British Navy guarded or carried 23,380,000 soldiers and 3,336,000 non-effectives during the war, with losses totalling only 4,391, besides carrying in its merchant branch 110,000,000 tons of stores material and supplies.

### Russia Makes Peace With Germany.—

Due to collapse and revolution in Russia, an armistice on the Russian front was declared December 17th, 1917.

On February 21st Germany at Brest Litovsk issued the terms upon which they would conclude peace, and these, on March 3rd, were accepted and signed. On the 14th, peace treaty was approved by a conference of Russian

The 46th Battalion was mobilized in Regina, Sask., under the command of Lt.-Col. H. Snell, and sailed for England 23-10-15. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1115 men. It joined the 10th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 47th Battalion was mobilized in New Westminster, B.C., under the command of Lt.-Col. W. R. Winsby, and sailed for England 13-11-15. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1114 men. It joined the 10th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

Soviets at Moscow. Due to the desertion of Russia, it became necessary for the Ukrainian Republic to accept peace February 9th, and Finland on March 7th.

Roumania was now practically surrounded by enemy forces and on May 7th the Peace of Bucharest was signed by the central powers and their allies and unfortunate Roumania.

#### Countries at War and Dates of Declaration

Austria v. Servia	July	28, 1914
Germany v. Russia	August	1, 1914
France v. Germany	August	3, 1914
Germany v. France	August	3, 1914
Germany v. Belgium	August	4, 1914
Great Britain v. Germany	August	4, 1914
Austria v. Russia	August	6, 1914
Servia v. Germany	August	6, 1914
Austria v. Montenegro	August	9, 1914
France v. Austria	August	12, 1914
Great Britain v. Austria	August	13, 1914
Japan v. Germany	August	23, 1914
Austria v. Japan	August	27, 1914
Austria v. Belgium	August	28, 1914
Great Britain v. Turkey	November	5, 1914
Turkey (holy war) v. Allies	November	11, 1914
Portugal v. Germany	November	23, 1914
Italy v. Austria	May	24, 1915
Italy v. Turkey	August	21, 1915
Bulgaria v. Servia	October	14, 1915
Great Britain v. Bulgaria	October	15, 1915
France v. Bulgaria	October	16, 1915
Italy v. Bulgaria	October	19, 1915
Russia v. Bulgaria	October	19, 1915
Germany v. Portugal	March	9, 1916
Roumania v. Austria	August	27, 1916
Germany v. Roumania	August	28, 1916
Italy v. Germany	August	28, 1916
Turkey v. Roumania	August	29, 1916
Bulgaria v. Roumania	September	1, 1916
Greece (Provisional Government) v. Germany	November	23, 1916
United States v. Germany	April	6, 1917
Cuba v. Germany	April	7, 1917
Panama v. Germany	April	7, 1917
Greece (Government of Alexander) v. Bulgaria	July	2, 1917
Greece (Government of Alexander) v. Germany	July	2, 1917
Siam v. Germany	July	22, 1917
Liberia v. Germany	August	4, 1917
China v. Austria	August	14, 1917
China v. Germany	August	14, 1917
Brazil v. Germany	October	14, 1917
United States v. Austria	December	7, 1917
Panama v. Austria	December	10, 1917
Cuba v. Austria	December	16, 1917
Guatemala v. Germany	April	21, 1918
Nicaragua v. Austria	May	6, 1918
Nicaragua v. Germany	May	6, 1918
Haiti v. Germany	July	12, 1918
Honduras v. Germany	July	19, 1918

The 49th Battalion was mobilized in Edmonton, under the command of Lt.-Col. W. A. Griesbach, and sailed for England 4-6-15. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 996 men. It joined the 7th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France October, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 50th Battalion was mobilized in Calgary, Alta., under the command of Lt.-Col. E. G. Mason, and sailed for England 27-10-15. The strength on sailing was 41 officers and 1036 men. It joined the 10th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 52nd Battalion was mobilized in Port Arthur under the command of Lt.-Col. J. A. D. Hulme, and sailed for England 23-11-15. The strength on sailing was 40 officers and 1032 men. It joined the 9th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 54th Battalion was mobilized in Nelson, B.C., under the command of Lt.-Col. W. M. Davis, and sailed for England 22-11-15. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1111 men. It joined the 11th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 58th Battalion was mobilized in Toronto, under the command of Lt.-Col. H. A. Genet, and sailed for England 22-11-15. The strength on sailing was 40 officers and 1091 men. It joined the 9th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France February, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 72nd Battalion was mobilized in Vancouver, B.C., under the command of Lt.-Col. J. A. Clark, and sailed for England 23-4-16. The strength on sailing was 34 officers and 1094 men. It joined the 12th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

## The Armies of Europe

Country	Peace Strength	Reserves	Total war Strength	Unorganized but available for duty
*Great Britain	254,500	476,000	730,000	2,000,000
Germany	870,000	4,430,000	5,200,000	1,000,000
*France	720,000	3,280,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Austria-Hungary	390,000	1,610,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Russia	1,290,000	3,300,000	5,500,000	5,200,000
Italy	250,000	950,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Belgium	42,000	180,000	222,000	400,000
*Netherlands	35,000	145,000	180,000	150,000
Denmark	14,000	56,000	70,000	125,000
Sweden	50,000	400,000	450,000	200,000
Norway	35,000	80,000	115,000	100,000
Bulgaria	60,500	320,000	380,000	100,000
Serbia	32,000	208,000	240,000	60,000
Roumania	95,000	100,000	500,000	175,000
Switzerland	22,300	252,000	275,000	50,000
Turkey	400,000	300,000	700,000	2,000,000

\*In the case of Great Britain, "Peace strength" excludes the native Indian army of 175,000.

\*In the case of France, "Peace strength" includes colonial troops.

\*In the case of Netherlands, "Peace strength" is exclusive of the colonial army of 36,000.

## The Navies of Europe

Country	Modern Battleships	Cruiser Battleships	Older Battleships	First Class Cruisers	Other Cruisers	Destroyers	Torpedo Boats	Submarines	Officers and Men
Great Britain	29	10	38	42	70	227	58	55	137,500
Germany	19	7	20	9	45	141	47	30	66,783
France	17	0	15	18	13	87	173	90	60,621
Russia	9	4	3	6	9	105	23	48	52,463
Italy	8	0	8	7	13	35	73	20	33,095
Austria-Hungary	4	0	9	3	9	18	53	15	17,581
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	8	51	7	5,715
Netherlands	0	0	6	0	11	8	33	8	11,164
Norway	0	0	0	1	4	3	26	5	1,003
Denmark	0	0	1	0	1	0	15	1	4,000

## Cost of the War.—

R. E. Whittlesey, Statistician of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, estimated total cost of the war to August 4th, 1918, to the seven leading belligerents at \$134,000,000,000, incurring an annual interest charge of \$6,500,000,000—destroyed a territorial war zone of 174,000 square miles and lost \$1,650,000,000 worth of shipping.

To the end of the war, statisticians put total cost at about \$200,000,000,000.

The 75th Battalion was mobilized in Toronto, Ont., under the command of Lt.-Col. S. G. Beckett, and sailed for England 29-3-16. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1114 men. It joined the 11th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 78th Battalion was mobilized in Winnipeg, Man., under the command of Lt.-Col. J. Kirkcaldy, and sailed for England 20-5-16. The strength on sailing was 37 officers and 1097 men. It joined the 12th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 85th Battalion was mobilized in Halifax, N.S., under the command of Lt.-Col. E. C. Phinney, and sailed for England 12-10-16. The strength on sailing was 34 officers and 1001 men. It joined the 12th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France to replace 73rd Battalion in April, 1917, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 87th Battalion was mobilized in St. Jean, P.Q., under the command of Lt.-Col. I. P. Rexford, and sailed for England 23-4-16. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 1026 men. It joined the 11th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 102nd Battalion was mobilized in Victoria, B.C., under the command of Lt.-Col. J. W. Warden, and sailed for England 18-6-16. The strength on sailing was 37 officers and 968 men. It joined the 11th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, and arrived in France August, 1916, this Division participating in the Battles of Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 116th Battalion was mobilized in Uxbridge, Ont., under the command of Lt.-Col. S. Sharpe, and sailed for England 23-7-16. The strength on sailing was 36 officers and 943 men. It joined the 9th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, replacing 60th Battalion, which was disbanded 28th April, 1917, and arrived in France February, 1917, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

Financing the War in Canada.—Sir Thomas White occupied the difficult position of Minister of Finance for the Dominion. Sums of money never before thought of as government needs were absolutely essential to carry on the activities at home and abroad.

In order to avoid large interest payments for many years to come to outside countries, in 1915 the first war loan by Canada for Canada was attempted. The amount asked for was \$50,000,000, and the subscriptions offered totalled \$113,729,500. This assured the government that the plan of doing its necessary borrowing at home was practical and the following is a record of the five War or Victory Loan campaigns during the period of the war.

Canadian War Loan	Nov. 22, 1915	Sept. 12, 1916	Mar. 12, 1917	Nov. 12, 1917	Nov. 16, 1918
Amount of Loan .....	\$ 50,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$300,000,000
Amount Subscribed .....	113,729,500	195,371,000	236,654,000	419,289,000	686,547,000
Amount Allotted .....	97,000,000	103,073,800	166,114,000	398,000,000	.....
Number of Subscribers .....	24,862	34,526	41,000	820,035	1,064,497
Average Subscription .....	4,574	5,658	5,772	511	645
Subscriptions per head .....	14	24	29	52	86

This was a triumph of finance. In 1918 the Government had borrowed 94 per cent. of its loan requirements in Canada, compared with 12 per cent. in the first year of the war.

The following is a record of the last Victory Loan and how it was distributed by provinces:

Province	1918 Objectives	1918 Subscriptions	1918 Applications
British Columbia .....	\$ 19,000,000	\$ 36,633,927	80,315
Alberta .....	15,000,000	18,999,250	56,813
Saskatchewan .....	20,000,000	26,071,450	77,323
Manitoba .....	33,000,000	44,030,700	86,792
Ontario .....	205,000,000	336,055,350	542,648
Montreal .....	80,000,000	146,302,250	114,535
Quebec (outside Montreal) .....	16,000,000	34,061,200	47,278
New Brunswick .....	11,000,000	17,002,550	31,957
Nova Scotia .....	20,000,000	33,221,550	61,040
P. E. Island .....	2,500,000	3,011,050	5,406
Total .....	\$421,500,000	\$695,389,277	1,104,107

During the war period Canada was one of the largest exporters of food stuffs, etc., and some idea of Canada's trade can be obtained from the fact that during the war years Canada's exports totalled:

1914 .....	\$251,569,148
1915 .....	209,136,793
1916 .....	352,543,470
1917 .....	501,209,169
1918 .....	740,456,665

Total .....

\$2,055,000,000

The 1st C. M. R. was mobilized in Brandon, Man., under the command of Lt.-Col. H. J. Stevenson, and sailed for England 12-6-15. The strength on sailing was 28 officers and 579 men. It joined the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France, September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 2nd C. M. R. was mobilized in Victoria under the command of Lt.-Col. J. C. L. Bott, and sailed for England 12-6-15. The strength on sailing was 28 officers and 579 men. It joined the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France September, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 4th C. M. R. was mobilized in Toronto, under the command of Lt.-Col. S. F. Smith, and sailed for England 18-7-15. The strength on sailing was 32 officers and 531 men. It joined the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France October, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The 5th C. M. R. was mobilized in Sherbrooke, under the command of Lt.-Col. G. H. Baker, and sailed for England 18-7-15. The strength on sailing was 32 officers and 531 men. It joined the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France October, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

The P. P. C. L. Infantry was mobilized in Valcartier, under the command of Lt.-Col. F. D. Farquhar, and sailed for England 3-10-14. The strength on sailing was 33 officers and 1083 men. It arrived in France 21st December, 1914, participating in the Battles of St. Eloi (Mar. 14-15, 1915), Frezenberg Ridge (May 8-13, 1915), Bellewaerde Ridge (May 24-25, 1915), and then later placed in the 7th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

**C. A. P. C.**  
The Canadian Army Pay Corps were represented in each unit in the person of the Paymaster, who was responsible for paying of the soldiers. Even close to the front line, lines of troops could be seen, awaiting their turn to sign the payroll. Only part of a soldier's allowance was paid to him in France, the balance was paid to him when he was going on leave of absence.

### National Debts Prior to War and Early in 1918

Allied Powers	Date	Amount	Date	Amount
Great Britain .....	Aug. 1, 1914	\$3,458,000,000	Feb. 16, 1918	\$27,636,000,000
Australia .....	June 30, 1914	93,000,000	Mar. 1918	942,000,000
Canada .....	Mar. 31, 1914	336,000,000	Feb. 28, 1918	1,011,000,000
New Zealand .....	Mar. 31, 1914	446,000,000	Mar. 31, 1917	611,000,000
Union of South Africa .....	Mar. 31, 1914	579,000,000	Mar. 31, 1916	734,000,000
France .....	July 31, 1914	6,598,000,000	Dec. 31, 1917	22,227,000,000
Italy .....	June 30, 1914	2,792,000,000	Dec. 31, 1917	6,676,000,000
Russia .....	Jan. 1, 1914	5,092,000,000	Sept. 1, 1917	25,383,000,000
United States .....	Mar. 31, 1917	1,208,000,000	Jan. 31, 1918	7,758,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,602,000,000</b>		<b>92,978,000,000</b>
Central Powers				
Germany .....	Oct. 1, 1913	1,165,000,000	Dec. 1917	25,408,000,000
Austria .....	July 1, 1914	2,640,000,000	Dec. 1917	13,314,000,000
Hungary .....	July 1, 1913	1,345,000,000	Dec. 1917	5,704,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$5,150,000,000</b>		<b>\$44,426,000,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>25,752,000,000</b>		<b>137,404,000,000</b>

### The British Empire's Part in the War

The following figures, etc., give some details of the enormous effort put forth by the British Empire as a whole. British forces were engaged in all parts of the world, including the campaign against German colonies in East Africa.

The following figures, to quote from the War Cabinet's Report for the year 1918, from which they are taken, "are a testimony far more eloquent than any words can be of the mighty part played by the British Empire and of the effort and sacrifice of her sons between the two fateful dates, August 4, 1914, and November 11, 1918."

### TOTAL ENLISTMENTS

Strength of the Regular Army, Reserve, and Territorial Forces on August 4, 1914, was .....	733,514
England subsequently recruited .....	4,006,158
Wales and Monmouthshire .....	272,924
Scotland .....	557,618
Ireland (excluding those enlisted out of Ireland) .....	134,202
Canada .....	628,964
Australia .....	416,809
New Zealand .....	220,099
South Africa .....	136,070
Newfoundland .....	11,922
Other Colonies, etc. ....	12,000
<b>Total White enlistments .....</b>	<b>7,130,280</b>

### C. A. S. C.

Each Division was accompanied by a Divisional Train (C. A. S. C.), a company of which fed the boys in each Brigade. The work of the Canadian Army Service Corps was arduous and at times they were working under shell fire, which made their efforts all the more hazardous. Quoting from Field Marshal French's commendation, he says: "I wish to comment upon the good work of the A. S. C., not only in the field, but also in the lines of communication. To foresee the requirements of supplies as entailed on the part of this unit, is conspicuously marvelous."



ALTHOUGH BADLY WOUNDED, TOMMY ENJOYS A CIGARETTE

Canadian Official Copyright 1919

The figures for races other than white were approximately as follows:

India—

At the outbreak of war	239,561
Recruited up to September 30, 1918	1,161,789
South Africa	92,837
West Indies	10,000
Other Colonies	20,000
 Total of races other than white	 1,524,187
 Grand total of all races	 8,654,467

In addition to the above, Chinese and other labour units were raised for service in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Salonika.

These figures are apart from the unparalleled war strength of the Royal Navy, which safeguarded the world-wide operations of the Allies, and, with the co-operation of the Allied navies, ensured the final victory.

#### TOTAL CASUALTIES

In a written reply to Major Hills in the House of Commons, printed in the Times, on March 26, 1920, Sir A. Williamson gave the following table, showing the approximate number of casualties in all theatres during the period of the war.

Of the prisoners captured a certain number died in captivity, and also appear under killed, etc.

It is the practice of the Dominions to show their missing under killed as soon as death is presumed. Owing to the closing of the Dominion Record Offices in England, reliable information as to the number originally missing is not available.

In the Royal Navy the total casualties, apart from the losses of the Royal Naval Division, included above, amounted to 39,766; in the mercantile Marine to 17,956. Grand total for army, navy and mercantile marine, 3,215,930.

#### WAR HONOURS British Forces

Honours for services in the field	228,864
Promotions for services in the field	3,810
Honours for services in connection with the war	13,299
Promotions for services in connection with the war	1,597
 Total	 254,158

#### Indian Forces

Honours for services in the field	6,452
Honours for services in connection with the war	136

#### Signallers

To each Division of the Canadian Army was attached a Signal Unit. The Canadian Signallers were instrumental in doing some very daring work during the World War and records show them to have carried out their duties very effectively.

#### Lord Strathcona Horse

This Cavalry Unit went over with the 1st Division and did some very effective work. Bapaum Ridge, in July, 1916, was perhaps, one of the most daring engagements in which the Cavalry Brigade took part. History shows this Unit to be one of great daring and they accomplished much to a glorious and victorious end.

The above total includes 579 V.C.'s and 2 V.C. bars; 8,991 D.S.O.'s, as well as 784 bars, including 7 with 3 bars; 37,041 M.C.'s, as well as 3,125 M.C. bars, including 4 with 3 bars; 24,571 D.C.M.'s, with 478 bars; 115,459 Military Medals, besides 5,965 bars, including 1 with 3 bars; and 24,503 M.S.M.'s.

### The Machine Gun Units

Some of the Machine Gun Units formed at the beginning of the war were: No. 1 Auto. Mach. Gun Brigade, under the command of Major R. Brutinel, this unit sailed for England on the 3rd October, 1914, 9 officers and 128 men strong.

Borden's Machine Gun Battery, commanded by Major E. J. Morrison.

Eaton's Machine Company, commanded by Major W. J. Morrison.

Very effective work was done by these units with their rapid-fire guns.

### The C. F. A.

Some of the Artillery Brigades left Canada for England as early as October, 1914, and participated in many of the early Battles of the war. To each Artillery Brigade was attached an Ammunition Column, a unit doing some very daring work in the transporting of the shells to the firing lines. The R. C. H. A., under the command of Lt.-Col. H. A. Panet, D.S.O., was one of the first Artillery Units to leave Canada for England. This unit was mobilized in Kingston, Ont., and sailed with 18 officers and 484 men strong.

The R. C. R. was mobilized in Halifax, N.S., under the command of Lt.-Col. A. E. Carpenter, and sailed for England 26-8-15. The strength on sailing was 34 officers and 1052 men. It joined the 7th. Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, and arrived in France 9th October, 1915, this Division participating in the Battles of St. Eloi, Mount Sorrel, Somme (1916), Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Somme (1918), Amiens, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons.

### C. A. M. C.

The Canadian Army Medical Corps carried on a work which was nothing less than marvelous; performing operations that were unheard of prior to the war. Unselfish in their efforts, the Medical Corps were comprised of Canadians who did very good work for their unfortunate brothers and were the means of sending home a number who, perhaps, would have succumbed unless given the care and attention which was bestowed upon them by the C. A. M. C.

**Canadian War Societies.**—Canadian voluntary subscriptions to war funds and patriotic objects, 1914 to 1918, totalled about \$100,000,000. Large sums were also contributed to the British Red Cross and also to the Red Cross and other funds of our allies.

The total enlistments from Canada during the period of the war were 590,572, who were divided approximately as follows:

**British Born:**

English .....	150,463
Scottish .....	46,850
Irish .....	19,452
Welsh .....	4,730

Born in British Colonies outside of Canada, 7,256.

**Canadian Born:**

English speaking .....	259,872
French speaking .....	57,833
American born .....	37,391
Other "nations" .....	6,725

By provinces, the enlistments were as follows:

Ontario .....	245,677
Quebec .....	82,793
New Brunswick .....	25,864
Nova Scotia .....	33,342
Manitoba .....	66,319
Saskatchewan .....	37,666
Alberta .....	45,146
British Columbia .....	51,438
Yukon .....	2,327

According to racial origin the decennial census of Canada computes the population of British origin at 56.40 per cent. of the total and that of French origin at 27.91.

By religion, the men who enrolled may be classified as follows:

Anglican .....	186,896
Roman Catholic .....	133,206
Presbyterian .....	131,802
Methodist .....	83,824
Baptist .....	34,164
Jewish .....	2,574
Others .....	18,103

**Canadian V.C.'s.**—There were 64 Victoria Crosses awarded in the Canadian Corps, of whom 27 were killed, and of whom about half were born in the Dominion. The official list published in England on July 31st, 1919, was as follows:

NAME	UNIT	ACTION	DATE
Lieut. W. L. Algie .....	20th Bn. ....	Cambray .....	11-10-18
Lieut.-Col. W. G. Barker, D.S.O. ....	R. F. A. ....	Foret de Mormel ....	27-10-18
M.C. ....	7th Bn. ....	Ypres .....	24- 4-14
Capt. E. D. Bellew .....	3rd Bn. ....	Passchendaele Ridge ..	6-11-17
Corp. C. Barron .....	R. F. C. ....	Near Cambrai .....	
Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bishop, D.S.O. ....			
M.C., D.F.C. ....			

**Royal Canadian Dragoons**

The Dragoons were instrumental in winning of many points of advantage during the war. Their effective attacks were such as to establish a record almost unsurpassed and they go down in History as a gallant body of Cavalrymen, and better known as the R. C. D.'s.

### C. D. C.

The Canadian Dental Corps had an attachment with each Canadian Division and attended to Dental requirements of the troops. Their work is highly commendable and during the War was subjected to much praise (and much pain). It was as necessary to attend to the teeth as it was to attend to the wounds.

NAME	UNIT	ACTION	DATE
Cpl. A. Brereton	8th Bn.	E. of Amiens	9- 8-18
Lieut. J. Brilliant, M.C.	22nd Bn.	E. of Mehari Court	8- 9-18
Pte. H. Brown	10th Bn.	Hill 70, Near Loos	16- 8-17
Sergt. Hugh Cairns, D.C.M.	46th Bn.	Valenciennes	1-11-18
Cpl. Leo Clarke	2nd Bn.	Near Pozieres	9- 9-16
Lieut. R. G. Combe	27th Bn.	S. of Acheville	3- 5-17
Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clarke Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.	24th Bn.	Arras	27, 28- 8-18
Lieut. F. W. Campbell	1st Bn.	Givency	15- 6-15
Cpl. F. G. Coppins	8th Bn.	Hackett Woods	9- 8-18
Pte. J. B. Croak	13th Bn.	Amiens	8- 8-18
Pte. T. Dinesen	42nd Bn.	Parvillers	12- 8-18
Cpl. F. Fisher	13th Bn.	St. Julian	23- 4-15
Lieut. G. M. Flowerdew	Stratcona's Horse	N.E. Bois de Moreaull	30- 3-18
Cpl. H. J. Good	13th Bn.	Hangard Wood	8- 8-18
Lieut. F. M. Gregg, M.C.	R. C. R.	Cambrai	1-10-18
Lieut. S. L. Honey, D.C.M., M.M.	78th Bn.	Bourlon Wood	2-10-18
Sergt. R. Hanna	29th Bn.	Lens	21- 8-17
Corpl. B. S. Hutheson	75th Bn.	Line	2- 9-18
Lieut. F. M. W. Harvey	Stratcona's Horse	Guyencourt	27- 3-17
Sgt. F. Hobson	20th Bn.	N.W. Lens	15- 8-17
Pte. T. W. Holmes	4th C. M. R.	Near Passchendaele	26-10-17
Cpl. J. Kaeble, M.M.	22nd Bn.	Neuville-Vitasse	8, 9- 6-18
Lieut. F. G. Kerr, M.C., M.M.	3rd Bn.	Bourlon Wood	27- 9-18
Pte. J. C. Kerr	49th Bn.	Courcellette	16- 9-16
Pte. C. J. Kinross	49th Bn.	Passchendaele Ridge	28, 29, 31-10-17
Sgt. A. G. Knight	10th Bn.	Villers-les-Cagnicourt	2- 9-18
Cpl. F. Konowal	47th Bn.	Lens	22-24- 8-17
Major O. M. Learmonth, M.C.	2nd Bn.	E. of Loos	18- 8-17
Lieut. G. T. Lyall	102nd Bn.	Bourlon Wood	2- 9-18
Major T. W. MacDowell, D.S.O.	38th Bn.	Vimy Ridge	9, 13- 4-17
Capt. John MacGregor, M.C., D.C.M.	2nd C. M. R.	Cambrai	3-10-18
Lieut. G. B. McKean, M.M.	14th Bn.	Gavrelle Sector	27, 28- 4-18
Lieut. H. McKenzie, D.C.M.	7th Can. M. G. Co.	Meetchele Spur	30-11-17
Lieut. Alan A. McLeod	R. A. F.	Gazetted	1- 5-18
Cpl. W. H. Metcalfe, M.M.	16th Bn.	Arras	2- 9-18
Pte. W. J. Milne	16th Bn.	Near Thelus	9- 4-17
Capt. C. N. Mitchell, M.C.	4th Bn.	Caralde Escaut	8-10-18
Sgt. William Merrifield	58th Bn.	Abancourt	1-10-18
Cpl. H. G. B. Miner	58th Bn.	Demuin	8- 8-18
Sgt. G. H. Mullin, M.M.		Passchendaele	30-10-17
Pte. Claude J. P. Nunney, D.C.M., M.M.	38th Bn.	Drocourt-Queant	2- 9-18
Capt. C. P. J. O'Kelly, M.C.	52nd Bn.	S.W. Passchendaele	26-10-17
Pte. M. J. O'Rourke	7th Bn.	Hill 60, near Lens	15, 17- 8-17
Pte. J. G. Pattison	50th Bn.	Vimy Ridge	10- 4-17
Major G. R. Pearkes, D.S.O., M.C.	5th C. M. R.	Near Passchendaele	30, 31-10-17
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Peck, D.S.O.	16th Bn.	Cagnicourt	2- 9-18
Piper J. Richardson	16th Bn.	Regina Trench	8-10-16
Pte. J. P. Robertson	27th Bn.	Passchendaele	6-11-17
Lieut. C. S. Rutherford, M.C., M.M.	6th C. M. R.	Monchy	26- 8-18
Pte. Walter L. Rayfield	7th Bn.	Arras	2- 9-18
Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger, M.C.	14th Bn.	Near Ypres	25- 4-15
Lieut. R. Shankland	43rd Bn.	Passchendaele	26-10-17
L. Sgt. E. W. Sifton	18th Bn.	Neuville-St. Vaast	9- 4-17
Sgt. R. Spall	P. P. C. L. I.	Near Parvillers	12, 13- 8-18
Lieut. H. Strachan, M.C.	Ft. Garry Horse	Masniers	20-11-17
Lieut. J. E. Tait, M.C.	78th Bn.	Amiens	8, 12- 8-18
Pte. John F. Young	87th Bn.	Arras	2- 9-18
Sgt. R. L. Zengel, M.M.	5th Bn.	E. Warvillers	9- 8-18

### Ordnance

To each Canadian Division was attached a part of the Canadian Ordnance Corps. These were responsible for the supplying of clothing, etc., to the Canadian troops. Their workshops were in evidence all over France during the Great War.



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CANADIANS ENTERING MONS AT CLOSE OF WAR

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Canadians  
Returning from  
Battle of Courcellette